

VIETNAM COURIER

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For Independence and Freedom of the Fatherland,
For Socialism

NORTH VIET NAM HAS WORSTED U.S. WAR OF DESTRUCTION:

- * 3,243 U.S. Aircraft Downed
- * 143 U.S. Ships and Combat Launches Sunk or Damaged
- * Economic and Cultural Development Kept Up Despite Bombing
- * North Viet Nam Commitments to the South

VNPA High Command November 5, 1968 Communiqué
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NFL Representative to Paris Conference Preparatory Work Appointed

THE Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has appointed Professor Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the Front's Central Committee, as its representative in the preparatory work for the Paris Conference on Viet Nam.

South Viet Nam

- 150 GIs Put Out of Action in Tay Ninh Province, 31 Tanks Destroyed and 3 Choppers Shot Down.
- 300 Adverse Troops Wiped Out at Ben Cat.
- 4 L. C. M. Freighters Sunk and A Military Train Overturned in Saigon Region.
- 4 Choppers Downed on November 4 and 5, Northwest of Saigon and in Pleiku.
- Many Enemy Bases in South Viet Nam Bombarded.

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— Statement of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces
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— Joint Communiqué of the C.C. of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the C.C. of Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.
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— Excerpts from report by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, P.L.A.F. deputy C-in-C, at All South Viet Nam Fourth Conference on Guerrilla war.
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◀ P.L.A.F. men attacking the enemy in his last strongholds in South Viet Nam cities

South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation Central Committee Statement on Political Settlement of South Viet Nam Issue

FOR fourteen years now, in an attempt to turn South Viet Nam into a neo-colony and military base of the U.S., the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing a policy of aggression, the most ruthless in history, against the Vietnamese people, in blatant violation of the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Viet Nam which have been recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

They have installed in South Viet Nam an extremely brutal puppet regime, and have been trying to impose through fire and sword their domination on the South Vietnamese people.

However, united millions as one, the South Vietnamese people have risen up valiantly and have been fighting hard and perseveringly against the aggressors and the traitors. Under the glorious banner of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and with the wholehearted assistance of their northern compatriots and the staunch and strong sympathy and support of friendly governments and of the whole world's people, they have been winning increasingly substantial successes in their sacred war of resistance.

In an attempt to stave off

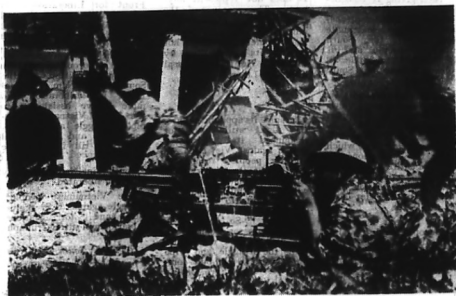
their complete collapse, the U.S. imperialists have committed a massive U.S. expeditionary force to direct aggression against South Viet Nam, waged a war of destruction on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and have been perpetrating innumerable savage crimes everywhere in both zones of Viet Nam.

But no brutal forces can save the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen from ignominious failure.

Fighting with matchless heroism, the armed forces and people of North Viet Nam have shot down over 3,200 U.S. aircraft, defeated the U.S. war of destruction and fulfilled its duty as the great rear to the great front.

Their fellow countrymen and combatants in South Viet Nam have foiled all the escalations of the U.S. war of aggression and, since early Spring this year, have been mounting continuous and co-ordinated offensives and uprisings, dealing thunder blows at the U.S. puppets right in their hideouts, recording victories of unparalleled magnitude in all fields, turning the tide of the war and driving the U.S. puppets deeper into a position of

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"N.F.L. HAS DECISIVE ROLE IN SOUTH VIET NAM SETTLEMENT"

THE Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces issued on Nov. 3, a statement on the present development of the struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

The statement regarded the U.S. Government's decision to cease completely its bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to accept the participation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in the coming discussions on a political settlement of the South Viet Nam issue as "another serious setback for the U.S. and the Saigon administration" and "a fresh tremendous victory for the Vietnamese people in both zones."

It went on to say that after an exchange of views with the Central Committee of the N.F.L., the Alliance Central Committee "solemnly declares its full approval of, and strong support for, the position of the former on the political settlement of the South Viet

Nam issue and its decision to take part in the conversations in Paris as announced in the November 3, 1968 statement of the N.F.L. Central Committee.

"Such a position and decision is entirely sound, logical and reasonable. It is fully consistent with the fundamental and imperative aspirations and the set purpose of the 14 million South Vietnamese, and with the essentials of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam. It also completely conforms to the objectives of the Alliance as made clear in its Political Program, namely 'independence, freedom, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity, thus making possible the gradual achievement of the peaceful reunification of the country'."

The Alliance "once again affirms that the South Viet Nam N.F.L. is the great and principal fighting force of the entire South Vietnamese people's national united front directed against

U.S. aggression. The front consequently plays a decisive role and must be present at any discussions of a political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem."

The statement then stressed the Alliance's determination to "stand shoulder to shoulder with the people of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and vigorously back its policies on the battlefield as well as at the conference table" and that it was "for joint actions and discussions with the South Viet Nam N.F.L. on all steps to regain national independence, restore peace, build the country, and bring about a free and happy life for the entire people" as has been made plain in the Alliance's National Solution Manifesto put out soon after its founding.

The statement sternly denounced the U.S. persistence in its neo-colonialist policy of war and aggression in South Viet Nam, and the Saigon puppet regime's downright vicious, traitorous

and anti-popular nature which has prompted it to oppose U.S. complete and unconditional bombing halt in North Viet Nam, an attitude utterly at variance with the people's aspirations for peace, unity, independence, democracy and better living conditions.

It called on "intellectuals, industrialists, traders, personalities, youth, students, workers, women, housewives and other working people in the areas still under enemy control" to fight on for new and greater victories and on "officers and men of the puppet army and police, on all other personnel of the Saigon puppet administration" to take stock of the situation, promptly rise up and join in the people's struggle.

The statement ended with a renewal of the Alliance's support for the four points of the D.R.V.N. government on the political settlement of the Viet Nam problem and sincere thanks to all champions of the Viet Nam cause throughout the world.

South Viet Nam National Front For Liberation...

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passiveness and decline from what it is impossible for them to recover. Under the impact of the gallant and unflinching struggle and the victory of the great and comprehensive significance of the people throughout our country under the pressure of the world's peoples and of U.S. progressives, the U.S. government has been forced to agree to, and put into effect, an unconditional cessation of the bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. This is a tremendous victory of the people of all Viet Nam and of the peace-loving people in the world.

This, however, does not mean that the U.S. has given up its aggressive design against Viet Nam. It is obviously stepping up its war in South Viet Nam and clinging to the puppet administration in the North to maintain its neo-colonialist rule in South Viet Nam and prolonging the partition of Viet Nam. It is stubbornly carrying out its policy of encroachment on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. It keeps claiming a price for its ending of its war of destruction in North Viet Nam.

The South Vietnamese people and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation firmly insist that the U.S. bring to a complete halt all acts of encroachment on the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, carry out an end to their war of aggression against South Viet Nam, carry out all its pledges at the 1954 Geneva Conference. The South Vietnamese people and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation will pursue a foreign policy of peace and neutrality; no military alliance in any

form with foreign countries, regardless of friendly relations with all countries on the basis of peaceful co-existence. Good neighborhood relations will be set up with the Kingdom of Cambodia on the basis of peaceful co-existence, independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity. Relations will be improved with Laos on the basis of respect for the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

The U.S. imperialists are the aggressors in South Viet Nam. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the organizer and leader of the South Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression, resistance which is going from one victory to another. It is building up and developing a revolutionary administration in the South Vietnamese people. The Governments of many countries and the people have recognized the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and have been giving it considerable support and assistance. It is the authentic representative of the legitimate aspirations of the South Vietnamese people and is fully qualified to settle all issues concerning South Viet Nam.

It again expresses its complete and unreserved support for the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which embody the aspirations and will of the entire Vietnamese people, and constitute the reasonable and just demands of the Vietnamese people.

In the present context of U.S. unrelenting aggression in North Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation staunchly supports the U.S. still has not renounced its aggressive design against Viet Nam. As for our people's resistance, the method of victory is not more numerous its difficulties will be. Warmly responding to the President of the United States' sacred appeal of November 3, 1968, so long as a peaceable aggressor remains in our country, we must continue the struggle and wipe him away," all our com-

patriots and all the fighters of the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces will stiffen their resolve and fight perseveringly to the bitter end. We will hold high the banner of victory, risk death and daring, keep up the impetus of relentless struggle, and make the uprisings to defeat the U.S. war of aggression, overthrow the puppet administration, and back complete power for the people, and fulfill gloriously our sacred mission of liberating South Viet Nam, defend North Viet Nam, achieve the ultimate peaceful reunification of the country, and contribute to the maintenance of peace in Asia and the world!

Men and officers of the puppet army and personnel of the puppet administration, try to take in promptly the situation and go back to the fold and join in the people's struggle against U.S. aggressors and their henchmen to save the country, your homes and your own lives. The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the people are prepared to welcome you.

The Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation calls upon all governments, all organizations, all democratic personalities, progressive people throughout the world, including U.S. progressives, to give vigorous support to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation, till its complete victory, will be!

South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation

November 3, 1968

VIET NAM COURIER

NFL AND VIET NAM ALLIANCE ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON PRESENT STRUGGLE

ON November 3, 4 and 5, 1968, a delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and a delegation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, held talks on problems concerning the present struggle of the South Vietnamese people and on its future line.

A joint communique was issued at the conclusion of the meeting.

1 — The joint communique recorded the identity of views of both delegations concerning U.S. imperialists' responsibility for the wrecking of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, and the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people in both zones.

Both delegations exposed the U.S.-installed South Viet Nam administration — from the Diem-Nhu brothers past rule to the present Thieu-Ky Huang regime — as "a band of puppets, henchmen and traitors who have willingly sold out South Viet Nam to the U.S. and invited in the American expeditionary troops to trample upon their country and massacre their compatriots. It is an utterly reactionary and rotten regime which represents nobody and can survive only thanks to U.S. bayonets and dollars."

The N.F.L. and the Viet Nam Alliance warmly hailed the victories scored by the Vietnamese people in their resistance to U.S. aggression, especially, in the course of simultaneous uprisings in South Viet Nam since early this year, which led to the U.S. unconditional ending of the bombardments of

the D.R.V.N. They however, warned against the obduracy of the U.S. imperialists who are still continuing their war of aggression and clinging on to the Thieu-Ky-Huang puppet administration in the hope of maintaining its neo-colonialist rule and prolonging the partition of the country.

"But" the joint communique stressed, "U.S. total focus in its war of aggression in South Viet Nam and the puppet administration's complete collusion."

The N.F.L. and the Viet Nam Alliance commended the South Vietnamese people and fighters for their successes, wisdom and creativeness in the struggle against the aggressors, and conveyed to the 17 million North Vietnamese kith-and-kin and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh the expression of the warmest affection of the South Vietnamese people.

They also expressed sincere thanks to all governments, organizations, democratic personalities and peace and justice-loving people all over the world for their condemnation of the U.S. imperialists and their sympathy, support and assistance to the South Vietnamese people.

2 — The joint communique pointed out that "The two delegations recognize as entirely judicious the objective of the current struggle of the entire South Vietnamese people: independence, democracy, peace, neutrality, prosperity and ultimate peaceful reunification of the country."

To attain this goal, it is necessary to achieve a great

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Letter from Hanoi

I may cause you some surprise if I tell you that these days of November 1968 remind me of something which happened 39 years ago.

It was in 1930, thousands of angry peasants were marching on Vinh, the capital of a province where a popular insurrection had broken out. Suddenly an airplane, low altitude, kept circling for a time, then opened fire with its machine gun. People collapsed. The demonstration was broken up. I was then only a young student and didn't understand much about events of the day, but the memory has since remained alive in my mind of a crowd shaking powerless sticks at a

plane which was totally out of their reach.

Ten years later, in 1940, I found myself on a French road, among French refugees fleeing the Nazi invasion. Every day I saw the German soldiers on them with an infernal shrieking noise, people were struck with panic and fled in every direction, jumping into the ditch or hiding behind bushes.

June 1944 came. The Anglo-American air forces were now masters of the air and ruled the sky. One day I saw them opening the way to the landing of infantry.

Having lived through these events, I was inclined to think that a line could be drawn between those with planes

Paris D.R.V.N.—U.S. Talks Viet Nam Envoy: "Paris Quadripartite Conference - New Phase in Search for Viet Nam Peace"

In a press conference held on Nov. 2 to make public the D.R.V.N. government's statement on the U.S. unconditional cessation of North Viet Nam bombardments, Minister of State Xuan Thuy, D.R.V.N. representative at the Paris talks, declared in connection with the coming Paris quadripartite conference that it would open a new phase in the search for a peaceful solution for the Viet Nam problem. This phase, he added, will be different from

the earlier one in which the D.R.V.N. government's official convocations to ascertain with the U.S. side the unconditional cessation of U.S. bombardments and all other acts of war against North Viet Nam.

On the presence of the Saigon administration's representative at the coming conference, the D.R.V.N. chief negotiator said: "We have always made clear that the National Front for Liberation is the genuine pre-

sentative of the South Vietnamese people. The Saigon administration has been created by the U.S. to carry out its policy. Its participation in the Paris talks was proposed by the U.S. and accepted by the D.R.V.N. and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation as a token of their goodwill and desire to move towards peace. Such a gesture does not in any way involve recognition of the Saigon administration."

Mc Nguyen Thanh Le:

U.S. and Saigon Administrations Fully Responsible for Failure of Conference to Open on Schedule

In a press conference in Paris on November 6, Mr. Nguyen Thanh Le, spokesman of Minister Xuan Thuy, representative of the D.R.V.N. Government at the Paris conversations, made public the following statement:

"To show its goodwill and to move toward peace, the D.R.V.N. Government, after consultation with the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, has agreed with the U.S. on the holding of a quadripartite conference at the opening day of the said

November 6. Thus, the U.S. side has not abided by the agreement reached with the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government.

"The representative of the D.R.V.N. Government suggested that in case the representative of the Saigon Government's representative in time, the conference would begin all the same on November 6 between three parties—the D.R.V.N., the N.F.L. and the U.S.A.—and that the representative of the Saigon administration could join after he arrived. This, however, was not agreed to by the representative of the U.S. government.

"As a result, the quadripartite conference scheduled for November 6, failed to take place. The U.S. and the Saigon administration must be held fully responsible for such an occurrence."

Answering a question from the audience, Mr. Nguyen Thanh Le specified that the proposal to hold the Conference on November 6 had been put forward by none other than the U.S. and it had been accepted by the D.R.V.N. and the N.F.L. sides.

"On November 4, Mrs. Nguyen Binh, member of the N.F.L. C.C. and representative of the N.F.L., arrived in Paris to attend the preparatory meeting for the said conference. At a new conference in Paris on November 5, she declared her readiness to take part in it on November 6.

"The above facts show the goodwill and reasonable attitude of the D.R.V.N. and N.F.L."

"Yet, the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government was notified on November 5 by the representative of the U.S. government that as the representative of the Saigon Administration had not yet arrived in Paris, the conference could not take place on

November 6. Thus, the U.S. side has not abided by the agreement reached with the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government.

On the same day, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the N.F.L. representative, also issued a press communique in which she stated that the U.S. full responsibility for the failure to convene the Conference on November 6, as scheduled.

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VIET NAM COURIER

"Stiffen our determination to fight and win, our resolve to liberate the South, defend the North and achieve ultimate peaceful national reunification"

Editor's note: On November 3, 1968, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front held an enlarged extraordinary session to examine the situation created by recent events. We give below an excerpt from the declaration made public at the end of the meeting.

... OUR people have defeated the American imperialists by the use of destruction in the North. But this is only an initial success as the south of our country is not yet liberated. The resistance to U.S. aggression put up by our entire people has had to stand hard trials. President Ho Chi Minh has pointed out:

"The sacred duty of our entire people at present is to stiffen our determination to fight and win, our resolve to liberate the South, defend the North and achieve ultimate peaceful national reunification"

In order to fulfill this heavy but glorious task, all political parties, mass organizations and youth organizations affiliated to the Viet Nam Fatherland Front must enhance our national unity under the leadership of the Vietnamese people, stimulate all the 17 million North Vietnamese to address themselves to socialist

construction and give active support to the frontlines to help it inflict decisive defeat on the American aggressors, to emulate one another in fulfilling the 1968 state plan, to step up agricultural and industrial production, successfully organize the material and spiritual life of the people, constantly brighten their vigilance, actively build up national defence, push up civil defence, keep order and security, protect the property of the state and the people, stand ready to foil further plots of the enemy, step up international activities and enlist greater support and assistance from the world's peoples.

In the flush of our past victories, our fellow-countrymen and fighters throughout the country will raise their revolutionary spirit and tenacity, and with such glorious banner, stimulate all the 17 million North Vietnamese to address themselves to socialist

Let's Fulfill Our Sacred Duty To Our Southern Kith- and- Kin

(Abridged translation of an editorial of Nhan Dan)

DURING the past four years of the U.S. war of destruction against the Northern part of our country, our armed forces and people have fought with matchless heroism and recorded glorious victories on the whole of the territory and in all spheres of activity: on the A-A gunnates and on the communication lines, in the paddy fields and in the factories, in the organization of the people's life as well as in the laying of the material and technical bases of socialism. In the thick of fighting, thanks to an adequate and timely change of orientation, our economy has made a notable step forward and has been able to meet to the important extent the needs of the fight, production and the people's life.

Agriculture has been forging vigorously ahead in the direction of intensive cultivation, having taken an initial step in the building of the necessary bases for its all-around development. The industrial network has expanded considerably. Parallel with maintaining the operation of key industrial branches at the central level, a network of industrial enterprises run by the local authorities has taken shape, which jointly satisfies the needs of agriculture and those of the people's life. As a result, local economy has achieved a vigorous and balanced development. And in spite of U.S. bombings and shelling, transport and

communications, for their part, have not been brought to a standstill not even for a minute. In the conditions of a fierce war, the people has been adequately supplied with necessities.

Turning to account the revolutionary heroism of our people and the superiority of the new production relations, we have carried out the new production relations, in the organization of the people's life as well as in the laying of the material and technical foundations of socialism. While meeting the needs of the fighting, we have increased the force of the people, thus creating the necessary prerequisites for large-scale construction of the country when circumstances permit. Socialist North Vietnam has been able to meet to the important extent the needs of the fight, production and the people's life.

SUSTAINING continuous heavy defence on both the South and the North of our country, the U.S. imperialists have been unable to halt unconditionally the air bombings and artillery and missile attacks on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. Just as President Ho Chi Minh has pointed out, this is "a victory of very momentous significance for our people's great resistance against American aggression, for national peace and reunification" (Declaration of the National Appeal to the nation). However, the U.S. imperialists have not given up their aggressive

design. They continue to perpetrate daily innumerable crimes against our compatriots in the South. Therefore, it is the sacred task of every citizen in the North to push ahead the patriotic emulation movement for building socialism and fulfilling his duties to our brothers and sisters in the South, to heighten his vigilance and his determination to the consolidation of the North. In order to defeat the U.S. aggression, liberate the South, defend the North and pave the way for the peaceful unification of the country, we must exert still bigger efforts, redouble our zeal in our work with a view to pushing forward the economic growth and strengthening the North in all respects.

THE patriotic emulation movement for socialist construction in North Vietnam is in full swing. The correct leadership of the Viet Nam Women's Party and the D.R.V.N. Government, the revolutionary heroism of our people, the valuable assistance from the brotherly countries and the world's peoples are factors of our victory and guarantees of new successes. Developing the country when circumstances permit, and raising our organizational capacities, we are determined to make of North Vietnam a first-rate base of the South and fulfill our sacred duty to our Southern kith-and-kin.

No, the Struggle Is Not Over

ON an airfield somewhere in North Viet Nam, on Nov. 3, 1968, Mechanics and pilots of the First company had just finished preparations for a new fighting day when the Voice of Viet Nam Radio broadcast President Ho Chi Minh's appeal to the nation.

Le Van L., a mechanic, said to his mate, "How happy and proud we are! Uncle Ho has made it clear that after four years of a very heroic struggle, our armed forces and people have won a great victory, the defeat of the U.S. imperialists war of destruction in the northern part of our country. Our joys are great but as the enemy has not yet given up his aggressive design and is still occupying the South, we must keep all our wits about us and continue to fight hard."

Le Van H., a pilot who had to his credit five U.S. planes downed, repeated these words of the President: "More than a million American puppets are still in the South, still daily committing untold crimes against our Southern compatriots. So long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must continue our fight and wipe him out."

Dan Phuc and Than, pilots, said to one another: "As always, Uncle Ho has revealed the feeling of the whole nation upon expression."

"No, the struggle is not over. We must go on training hard to fight with efficiency when necessary."

And they successfully finished their flying training of the day.

President Ho's Orders Will Be Strictly Executed

ON the combat terrain of the Second company of A-A unit 5, the same day.

A gunner, versed in calligraphy, wrote on the blackboard the new motto: "Be vigilant and combat ready!" The head of battery № 6

Work Five Times, Ten Times Harder Than in the Past

AT the port of Hai Phong, on Nov. 3, 1968.

Pilot Nguyen Minh Thien, having from the South, who was just finished, volunteered for another watch. He said: "I'm not tired, let me step another watch for the love of the country!"

At dock № 4, teams № 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Produce More Foodstuffs

"NEVER did our brigade discuss the production plan with such enthusiasm," said Nguyen Van Sue, leader of Brigade № 4 of D.H. agricultural cooperative, Nam Ha province. "President Ho's words were very touching and each of us should speak up his mind about what to do to be worthy of our heroic brothers and sisters in the South who now bear all the brunt of the war. The answer was quick to come: produce more food to best contribute to final victory."

Sue went on, "Our 1969 production plan is paddy per hectare per year (two crops) but 7.5 or 8 tons. The number of pigs to be reared by each household will rise from two to three. Each farmer pledges himself to devote more and more time to cooperative."

"With a better organization of work, our brigade was able to send to the front scores of youths."

"We shall do better. We do not want to lag behind in carrying out the President's order." The sacred duty of our entire people at present is to stiffen our determination to fight and win, our resolve to liberate the South, defend the North and achieve ultimate peaceful national reunification."

The Kid and the Combatant

EVENING was closing in. American planes had gone. We received orders to go and destroy bombs and duds.

We walked along a familiar path across grassy fields. It was usually lonely. We were however surprised to hear a noise and voices. We hastened our steps and saw a group of children scantly clad though it was rather cool at that time of day. Four or five of them surrounded a seven-year old boy who was hanging down his head and looking pitiful and visibly upset. Not far from him was standing a ten-year old imp, the oldest of all, with arms akimbo, and a solemn air.

I asked them gently: "What are you doing there, children?" Our intrusion did not seem to disturb their game. The eldest politely said: "We are at play, uncle."

"What's your game," I asked.

"Interrogating an American air pirate," he said and went on with his game as if we were not there.

"Here is the American air pirate we have captured the pointed to the child who had a pitiful look; and I am acting a people's armyman conducting the questioning."

And turning to the poor child, he raised his voice, "Look at me, pirate, and answer my questions. Why did you bomb my parents' house? Why did you burn my clothing and the swaddling clothes of my baby sister? Why?"

And they waited for the reply of the pirate who remained silent and buckled down to the task. The American interrogating the captured pilot.

Vinh was probably dying to accept my gift, as he had lost

his things in the last bombing and gave his mother an inquiring look. As she nodded assent with a smile, he put on the shirt right away and jumped into my lap. "Dad is also in the army fighting the Yankees," he said. "I'll do the same when I grow up, won't I, uncle?"

W E came soon to a locality pock-marked with bomb craters. We worked through the night. At dawn, the sailegrais of an itinerant shop brought us beer and lemmele together with plenty of children's clothes. I was told that the thing had been ordered by the gunners stationed in the locality for the children of whom they were the god-fathers. The sailegrais told us jokingly that they had enough clothes for our children too if we wanted any.

Without consulting each other, we picked out each a piece of clothing not for our children but for the little ones we had met. As for me, I bought a nice pink shirt with bluish flowers. On our way back to our encampment I dropped in at the hamlet in search for little Vinh, the little devil who had played the armyman interrogating the captured pilot.

Vinh was probably dying to accept my gift, as he had lost

DAYS elapsed. The marauding planes continued obstinately to set on the region. I received orders to join the gunners. When I took up position near an A.A. battery I suddenly saw in the heap of shells a piece of cloth. I took it up; it was a pink shirt with bluish flowers. Could it be the one I had bought for little Vinh? As I was still lost in astonishment, the little boy ran up to me.

I learnt that having escaped from his mother's watch, the boy went out and gathered leafy twigs to camouflage the ordnance pieces. When the American planes roared in, he got into an underground shelter and together with militia women started wiping shells. For fear of dismissal, he did not dare to ask for a rag and took off his own shirt and buckled down to the task. Nobody had time to scold him. When his mother, who was also a militiaman, came and fetched

on September 30, 1968, Shipyard X in Haiphong fulfilled its 1968 plan. Its gross output value increased by 17.6 per cent, and its labour efficiency 16.4 per cent while its production cost was 1.9 per cent lower.

In order to help with the winter-1968 - spring 1969 cultivation, the agricultural engineering workshop of Ha Tay province (a local enterprise) is turning out 8.5 H.P. universal tractors for agricultural cooperatives to farm hilly land as well as farmland. This kind of tractor is named "Binh Gia", after a locality in South Viet Nam in which a resounding victory was won by the P.L.A.F. over the enemy in 1964.

In the first half of 1968, 100 highlanders in Dien Bien district, Lai Chau province (Thai-Mao Autonomous region) built a motor road 20km long, embanked 6 km of ricefields, raised a large enough for improved carts to use, and widened 4 mule-tracks totaling 60km and built 40 bridges of various kinds, thus forming with the existing roads a communi-

A U.S. PLANE DOWNED IN NAM HA

On November 8, at 13.30 hours, a pilotless U.S. plane violated the D.R.V.N. air space in Nam Ha province. It was immediately brought down by A.A. forces of the province, thus bringing to 3,244 the number of U.S. planes so far shot down over North Viet Nam.

Q.D.

NEWS IN BRIEF

• Compared with the 1967-1968 school year, in the current school year, Quang Binh, a province near the 17th parallel constantly hit by American air and naval craft, has seen its pupil body increased by 10,000.

• On the occasion of the 22nd founding anniversary of the Viet Nam Women's Union (Oct. 20), the Artists' Association put up an exhibition of painting, sculpture and handicraft models created by women artists.

• Among the 200 works displayed by 90 women artists (professionals and amateurs alike) - painters, sculptors, students of the College of Fine Arts, the Industrial Craft School and the people's art class in the capital city, - there were pastel drawings, oil paintings, lacquerworks, silk-paintings, aquaprints, wood-carvings and posters.

U.S. CONTINUED WAR ACTS DENOUNCED

NOVEMBER 5, the spokesmen of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on November 5 made public a strong protest against U.S. continued reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam and intensification of the war of aggression in South Viet Nam.

The statement drew attention to the fact that

immediately after President Johnson had ordered unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombings on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the U.S. continued reconnaissance flights over North Viet Nam and intensification of the war of aggression in South Viet Nam.

Viet Nam.

The statement stressed: "These cynical acts prove that the U.S. stubbornly pursues its aggressive schemes against Viet Nam, continues its encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V.N., and further steps up its criminal war in South Viet Nam."

NFL AND VIET NAM ALLIANCE...

(Continued from page 3)

national unity, to rally all patriotic forces and individuals, to resolutely defend the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists, overthrow the puppet administration, set up a broad national and democratic coalition government with the participation of representatives of all segments of the population, all nationalities, all religions, and all patriotic political parties, forces, personalities and individuals...

"The two delegations fully support the 4 points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the N.F.L., position has been made clear in its November 2 Statement on a political resolution to the Viet Nam National Front for Liberation warmly welcomes and wholeheartedly supports the November 4, 1968 statement of the N.F.L.

"The delegation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces fully approves and thoroughly supports the N.F.L.'s position on a political statement of the South Viet Nam people and the readiness to participate in the Paris conference as announced in the November 3 statement of the Central Committee of the N.F.L.

"The delegation of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation warmly welcomes and wholeheartedly supports the November 4, 1968 statement of the

Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces concerning the development of the South Vietnamese people's fight."

The two delegations—the joint communique said—unanimously held that in the present situation a sound political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem must be based on the points expounded in the November 3 statement of the N.F.L. Central Committee.

"The delegation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces fully approves and thoroughly supports the N.F.L.'s position on a political statement of the South Viet Nam people and the readiness to participate in the Paris conference as announced in the November 3 statement of the Central Committee of the N.F.L.

The N.F.L. delegation felt highly gratified at the founding and activities of the Viet Nam Alliance, and its contributions to the continual broadening of the united front and the growing strength of the entire population in its resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation; it declared its readiness to cooperate closely with the Alliance in the present phase of the struggle as well as in its future national construction.

The Viet Nam Alliance delegation once again reiterated its viewpoint that created its perspective of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, a patriotic force which has made great contributions to the mobilization of the entire population in the fight against foreign aggression over the recent years. It was present at the discussion on any problem in South Viet Nam which has been made clear in the Alliance National Salvation Manifesto.

It declared "its full approval of the line and policies on external affairs of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, warmly welcomed the successes recorded by the Front in its external relations and gave full approval to the Front's undertaking to recognize and respect independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia within her present borders."

The joint communique then called on all South Viet Nam people and fighters, in the towns as well as in the country, "to unite millions as one, overcome all hardships and accept every sacrifice and march forward to complete victory."

It urged overseas Vietnamese to "make worthy contributions to the present fight of the whole Viet Nam people against U.S. aggression for national salvation" and the officers and men, police and personnel of the South Viet Nam puppet administration to choose the path of righteousness and dignity and leave the ranks of the aggressors and traitors.

An appeal was finally made to all friends of Viet Nam and the American people as well as to give vigorous support to the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and the Viet Nam A.N.D.P.F., give more active assistance to the South Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation till its complete victory."

Letter from Hanoi

(Continued from page 3)

But the spectacle around me was completely different from what I had seen in 1940. There was nobody in the streets, not a single person. Yet, whenever a plane passed at low altitude, there was a furious crackling of infantry weapons, which caused the plane to enter a hasty climb. The aggressors once driven away, a calm population came out of the shelters. Work was resumed and jokes were cracked, as if nothing had happened.

At that time, in Quang Binh, we had neither fighter planes, nor missiles, nor even big anti-aircraft guns. And yet, right from the first raid, in my heart of hearts, a big change had taken place: a load had been taken off my chest, that apprehension of having to fight against violence, that god, that I knew. I knew that the U.S. air force was not to impose its rule.

Since then every thing I have seen and heard has only confirmed that certainty of the first days. Of course, our M.I.G.s have been running out our missiles and big-caliber A.A. guns have been keeping a close watch day and night over our cities, bridges and villages. But more than M.I.G.s and missiles, it is the daily contact with my people which has comforted me on that certainty a serenity which surprises even myself, when some of the old men of the village tell me that it is more so since that their certainty was shared by all: the old peasant transplanting rice seedlings, the woman in his shop evacuated to the countryside, the child drawing planes of air in bits of paper, the archaeologist studying excavations, the musician's courtly lavish-

ing care on his statues and paintings all knew that the American planes would cause much damage, but that never would they achieve anything.

And so when we learned that Johnson had ordered a halt to the bombing, we exchanged a big smile, but no whoop, for none of us was surprised. Every one knew that sooner or later, Johnson would have to do it. Everyone knew that it was the American air force, not our people, not our regime, which would come out of it exhausted. It is our people who have imposed their will on the aggressors, not the reverse, for many things weigh heavier in the balance than the mere fact of having lots of planes.

I have had the great pleasure of shaking hands with our M.I.G. pilots, and each time I felt the same surprise, wondering how such ordinary-looking people could be jet pilots, for the image of the superman, born in my mind in the West, had not yet completely disappeared. Now I see people who are different from peasants digging irrigation channels, from school-children in the street where I live, from school-teachers educating the young, from the old men of the village. They are simply men.

The twilight of the world has come. The era of men has opened, that of people having a nation to defend, an idea to safeguard, a future to build.

Hanoi, November 1968
NGUYEN KHAC VIEN

A G.I.'s View STATES HIS REFUSAL TO GO

I am a G.I who is refusing to go to Viet Nam.

I joined the Army in January of 1967 because I figured I was going to get drafted anyway, but while I was still in basic training I informed my C.O. that I would not go to Viet Nam. I was told I began to become politically aware of the U.S. aggression towards the people of Viet Nam and the U.S. was going against the Geneva agreements and that the U.S. had definitely stopped free elections and that time got a majority of it.

In protest of the war I have destroyed my military ID, my personnel records, and my orders to Vietnam.

I will not wear my military uniform anymore because of the disgrace my country has brought upon us.

I can't see a country like America calling itself a "free stopping free elections."

The main cause of my convictions against the war is because of my religious belief is Roman Catholic, although I am a pacifist. I don't believe in killing and I don't believe in the path of violence.

Sp/4 Al Walkowski
RJ12/69058

(From the Boston Servicemen's Newspaper, June 16, 1968)

VIET NAM COURIER

Guerilla War—Worthy Contribution to Common Success—Makes New Leap Forward in Generalized Offensives and Uprisings

by Mrs. NGUYEN THI DINH
PLAF Deputy C-in-C

As reported in our last issue, at the All South Viet Nam Guerilla War Fourth Conference held in mid-October last in the liberated zone, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, Deputy C-in-C of the P.L.A.F., gave an important report on the situation of the people's revolutionary war in South Viet Nam and its achievements. We give below the main parts of the report.

GUERRILLA warfare has made a worthy contribution to the common victory of the armed forces and people of South Viet Nam and it has itself made a big stride forward. Following are five specific features of its growth.

First, the South Viet Nam guerilla movement has stretched the common victory of the armed forces and people of South Viet Nam and it has itself made a big stride forward. Following are five specific features of its growth.

Guerrilla warfare is also strongly developed in nearly all suburban areas where the inhabitants have become masters of their villages and hamlets, thus posing a permanent threat to the enemy's rear and creating favourable conditions for the PLAF to attack in the new period.

Third, many localities have correctly understood and implemented the line and directives of the struggle; they have grasped the purport of guerilla warfare and have in consequence rightly assessed the disintegration of the enemy, turned to account most favourable occasions and harmoniously and creatively co-ordinated the various forms of actions (military, political and agitation among enemy troops). Special mention should be made of popular uprisings based on the inevitable force of the masses which have overrun enemy posts and expanded the liberated areas.

Fourth, Guerilla war is also raging on various strategic communication lines, thus compelling the enemy to concentrate large numbers of forces to defend the main arteries and ensure supply to their last urban hideouts. Guerillas are active on almost all major roads and waterways, cutting off the enemy's communications and controlling many sections of strategic highways, thereby making it possible for the people's forces to encircle and split the enemy forces on a strategically important scale.

Panic-stricken, the enemy has had to concentrate his armed forces to defend at any cost vital communication lines in order to protect and cater for his last redoubts. But the guerillas hit hard at roads and waterways, controlling them and disrupting traffic for days running. On the Long Tau canal, the armed forces and population have sunk or burned monthly between twenty and thirty ships including many of 10,000 tons and upwards. Sometimes they succeeded in denying navigation to big ships for months. In the first half of 1968, in Ben Tre alone, more than 100 enemy vessels were sunk or burnt.

The attacks on enemy ships on the Perfume River and the destruction of Trang Tin bridge and nearly all the bridges on the An Cuu river have greatly facilitated the occupation of Hue city by the P.L.A.F. The harassment of communication lines, the control of many road sections for days running, the destruction of the Ben Tre and Ha Hui bridges and docks of pontoon bridges on Highway N4 linking Saigon to the provinces in the Mekong delta which made it easy for the armed forces and people of South Viet Nam to attack and threaten the enemy in Saigon, have sown greater confusion among his ranks and forced him to thin out his forces in order to cope with the P.L.A.F. onslaughts.

Fifth, The people's militia and guerilla units which ceaselessly increase in numbers have made notable progress, and the combat efficiency of many of them rises considerably.

In most localities, the strength of people's militia and guerillas has grown at quick tempo, from 30 to 300 per cent, and even doubled in some areas.

In the course of battles, the political-military as well as organizational standards of the guerillas have sensibly improved. The cadres have bettered their commanding ability and could master diverse and creative combat methods. Their armament and war materials have been greatly replenished thanks to the booty taken from the enemy and of late, to the weapons turned out by guerillas' workshops.

The increasingly important participation of women in the armed struggle and the brilliant successes they have recorded commands attention. Women folk have thus testified that they are an important fighting force in the present guerilla war and make up 22 per cent of people's militia.

In three months, nearly 1,000 women in a district in Long An province have joined militia and guerilla units, thus bringing to 25 per cent the ratio of women in the district's total strength. Artillery units have set up solely of women have delivered hard blows at the enemy bases. Four women guerilla units set up within two months south of Long An have fought 30 battles in which 300 G.I.s and puppet troops were wiped out and 15 cannons destroyed. The most brilliant exploit was achieved by a group of self-defence militia women in Hue city who in a single engagement put out of action over 100 American aggressors.

A group of women-guerillas of Le Thieu Binh battalion has single-handedly given battle in Saigon and killed a great number of enemy troops. A section of regional forces in Ben Cat composed exclusively of women has fought most varied actions. On one occasion, a section of regional troops at Trang Bang consisting of women wiped out an American platoon. In Long An province, eight M.I.G. Mi-19 helicopters were destroyed by a group of women of the regional forces. In Tay Ninh, a women platoon of the regional army, in co-operation with the guerillas, has wiped out an enemy company, seized its weapons and captured many of its men.

North Viet Nam Has Worsted...

(Continued from page 4)

The Viet Nam People's Army High Command sincerely thanks the brotherly socialist countries for their tremendous valuable assistance, and progressives in the world and in the USA, for their great sympathy and support to our people's fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

Though having incurred heavy defeats all over Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists are still reluctant to give up their aggressive designs against Viet Nam. The communists reiterated the determination of the Vietnamese armed forces and people to translate into deeds the following slogan: "To liberate the South, defeat the North, and achieve ultimate peaceful national reunification."

So long as a single aggressor remains on our soil, we must continue our fight and wipe him out."

PARTICIPANTS IN NFL-VIET NAM ALLIANCE TALKS

On the side of the NFL Central Committee:

- Lawyer Nguyen Huu Tho, President of the Presidentium,
- Architect Huynh Tan Phat, Vice-President of the Presidentium and Secretary General,
- Dr Phung Van Cung, Vice-President of the Presidentium,
- Pharmacist Ho Tho, Assistant Secretary General,
- Ho Xuan Son, member of the Secretariat.

On the side of the VNANDPF Central Committee:

- Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thuo, Chairman,
- Engineer Lam Van Tai, Vice-Chairman,
- Professor Duong Ky, Secretary General,
- Dr. Duong Quynh Hoa, Assistant Secretary General,
- Writer Thanh Nghi, Assistant Secretary General,
- Le Hien Dang, student, Assistant Secretary General,
- Professor Nguyen Van Kiet, Standing member,
- Huynh Van Nghi, specialist, Standing member,
- Professor Le Van Giap, Chairman of the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh Committee of the VNANDPF.

Viet Nam Aid The World At Large

"The all-round achievements recorded by the Soviet people in the past 51 years have actively contributed to strengthening the socialist camp and defending world peace. It is a great honor for the Soviet people and illustrating the absolute superiority of socialism. The Vietnamese people greatly rejoice over the big successes of the fraternal Soviet people."

"The peoples of Viet Nam and the Soviet Union have long been closely bound together by a warm fraternal friendship which has been strengthening and developing day after day in our common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The Vietnamese people are resolved to make all-out efforts to constantly improve their friendship with the Soviet people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

"In their revolutionary struggle in the past as well as in their present resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation for the defence of the North, for the liberation of the South and ultimate national reunification, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed warm support and great assistance from the Soviet people. We will engrave for ever in our minds such wholehearted and extensive assistance."

"May the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, continue to record many new and still more considerable successes in the defence of the material and technical bases of communism and in the safeguarding of world peace."

"May the warm friendship and proletarian cooperation between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples last for ever."

Afro-Asian Lawyers' Confab Delegation Censures U.S. Viet Nam Aggression

"THE root cause and direct reason for this extremely grave situation (in Viet Nam) stems from the U.S. government's stubborn policy of aggression aimed at enslaving the Vietnamese people and transferring the division of Viet Nam into a new type colony and a military base of the U.S. in Southeast Asia," noted the delegation of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference, in a statement issued at the close of its visit to Viet Nam.

The delegation was led by Ibrahim Fofana, President of the High Council of the Republic of Guinea and Acting Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the Conference.

The statement said: "The Permanent Assembly, which serves the purpose of the above mentioned policy, is therefore a neo-colonialist war encroaching upon the national independence, territorial integrity and anti-unity of the Vietnamese nation. It constitutes a flagrant violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and basic principles of international law."

"The delegation of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Conference declares that the U.S. aggression is a crime against humanity and must cease immediately. The U.S. government must cease the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

(Continued page 11)

NOVEMBER REVEALS UNIVERSALLY OBSERVED VIETNAM LIBERATION

(November 7, 1968)

A grand commemorative Party of the Soviet Union on November 6 in Hanoi under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, the Viet Nam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, and the D.R.V.N. Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, on the 51st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Representatives of public organs, and the people of all strata in Hanoi attended.

After an opening address by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Thap, member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, member of the Presidium of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front, Vice-President of the Viet Nam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, Chairman of the Social Sciences Commission, took the floor to bring out the extremely important role of the October Revolution and the birth of the Soviet State. She warmly praised the Soviet people who, under the

leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, have been continuing and bringing into full play the historic tradition of October Revolution, have successfully completed the building of socialism in the Soviet Union and launched the laying of the material and technical bases of communism.

Pointing to the militant solidarity between the peoples of Viet Nam and the Soviet Union, Mr. Nguyen Khanh Thoa said: "We note with great pleasure that in their revolutionary struggle, our people have always enjoyed the sympathy, support and great assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union, for which we are deeply grateful to the Soviet Communist Party, Government and people. We wish the great Soviet people, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all success in their building of socialism and technical foundations of communism, which achievements will contribute to the revolutionary movement of other peoples, against imperialism and to the main-

tenance of world peace."

On this occasion, Hanoi was the site of a portrait and the text of a message of congratulations from the Vietnamese leaders to Soviet leaders. They devoted much space to editorials and articles commemorating the great event.

In the course of a lecture organized by the Viet Nam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, Professor Hoang Minh Giam, Minister of Culture, Head of the Delegation of the Association just back from a visit to the Soviet Union delivered a report on his tour and highlighted the brilliant achievements of the Soviet people in the spheres of economy, science and technique.

Two other meetings to celebrate the same anniversary were held in Hanoi respectively by the Hanoi Engineering Works and the Polytechnic School of whom they built with Soviet aid.

An exhibition on the Soviet people's economic, cultural and scientific achievements was shown on Hanoi screens.

U.S. BOMBING VIETNAM GREAT FACTORY

U.S. troops from South Viet Nam reach a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem as a whole.

Nov. 3, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea voiced the full support of the entire Korean people for the D.R.V.N. as made clear in the Nov. 2, statement of the D.R.V.N. government, and, first of all, "the result of the prolonged struggle for the freedom of the fraternal Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the entire Vietnamese people with the support and active aid of the socialist countries and peace and progressive forces in all countries."

The statement went on: "The courage and the firmness of the Vietnamese people gathered round the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and international solidarity and just struggle, have triumphed."

It also affirmed that the Soviet Union, true to the basic principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to staunchly support the struggle of the Vietnamese people and give them all necessary aid to repel the imperialists' aggression.

The statement asserted that the Viet Nam issue was the central point of the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. It stressed: The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people. It is competent to solve all questions concerning South Viet Nam. The puppet regime of the U.S. imperialism in the South Vietnamese people is a tool of the U.S. imperialism for aggression and colonial enslavement policy against South Viet Nam. It represents nobody."

The D.P.R.K. Government, the statement said, is of the view that the unconditional cessation of air and naval bombardments on the D.R.V.N. is a brilliant victory of the Vietnamese people and a great victory of the whole world against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

It demanded that the U.S. imperialists definitively stop all encroachments upon the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, withdraw the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression from South Viet Nam and dismantle all the military bases there.

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HSINHUA DENOUNCED U.S. USE OF MALAYSIA AS BASE IN VIET NAM AGGRESSION

THE U.S. imperialists are stepping up the use of Malaysia as a base for their aggression against Viet Nam, the Chinese Press New Agency Hsinhua said.

It reported that besides U.S. frequent large war purchases in Malaysia and the use of a number of Malaysian air bases, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up the use of Malaysia as a base for their aggression against Viet Nam.

An editor of a Student Union Publication of the University of Malaya reported on October 25 that some

U.S. military personnel were doing research work on bacteria at the university's laboratory and its faculty biology department, for biological warfare against Viet Nam.

Newspeople have disclosed that a jungle warfare school set up by British imperialism in Johore state is now training thousands of U.S. and Saigon puppet officers for U.S. war in Viet Nam.

The dispatch also quoted a Singapore newspaper as saying that for almost a year the U.S. Navy had been getting Singapore's dockyard services for the repairing of its transport ships carrying supplies for U.S. aggression troops in South Viet Nam.

LIBERATION PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE IN MY THO PROVINCE SET UP

ON October 27, the Liberation People's Committee of My Tho province was elected at a congress held in a locality in the liberated area of that province, attended by the members of the My Tho Committee of the National Liberation Front and representatives of various services, mass organizations, and liberation

districts and committees of five villages in the province. The congress reviewed the achievements of the people and armed forces at that province, elected the members of the My Tho Committee of the National Liberation Front and representatives of various services, mass organizations, and liberation

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At last, his face ashy. For the third time, the bandage on his neck had been changed, but blood was still oozing out. He had set an enemy boat afire in the battle which had just taken place, but had been seriously wounded afterward. After the enemy was driven away, the guerrillas put him on a sampan and detailed two of them to row him to the village first-aid station.

Old Nam sat silently beside his son, his eyes red with tears. He put a hand to his forehead, it was always his right hand which he used in thought. His wife had his only son. He had another daughter and son lived and worked together. When the old man was getting Singapore's dockyard services for the repairing of its transport ships carrying supplies for U.S. aggression troops in South Viet Nam.

When the enemy came to power at all levels in the past nine months, it held that this had a great political impact since up to the pre-congress held in Hanoi, the people and armed forces at that province, elected the members of the My Tho Committee of the National Liberation Front and representatives of various services, mass organizations, and liberation

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His Son's Gun

L.H. Village where they lived, rounded up the people and berded them to the district centre at G.T. Hoi. He and son joined the guerrillas. Since then, they had fought many battles, in which the guerrillas killed nearly a hundred enemy troops.

Months ago, Hai was entrusted with a B-40 bazooka, with which he soon won a victory on a river craft laden with troops. This very morning, he had another triumph.

The old man looked at the blood-soaked bandage and his son's dead body. He was weeping with pain as his heart memories flashed through his mind. How there was very little hope that Hai's blood could be saved: a little boat facing towering waves. He kept urging the guerrillas to pull at an ever faster pace.

His body slightly moved; his eyes were wide open. His gaze rested upon his old father's wrinkled face. He smiled and beckoned the old man to bend over. In a barely audible whisper, he whispered: "Don't be sad, Pop. Average me!"

The smile was still on his lips as he breathed his last. Old Nam clasped his son's body tight. He awkwardly turned the young body to a side. He didn't cry, but his eyes were red and staring hard in the direction of the river. He where the noise of enemy boat engines seemed to linger.

As dawn broke over the banks of the river and the mist was clearing away, the lively silhouette of a river craft loomed, like so many giant iron phylid's eyes. One in the lead was drawing nearer and nearer, its razor-sharp prow cutting the water. Its mast and wireless yard looked like a cross planted on the riverbank. The young man stared at it with the excitement of a hunter at the approach of his prey. His finger, resting firmly on the trigger, was ready for the order to attack.

The whole enemy flotilla came now in full view: five river crafts which looked like so many mobile steel bunkers. The calm morning current was shattered by the explosion, crashed against the shores as in a thunderstorm.

It seemed to old Nam as though his son was saying to him, "Keep cool, Pop. Take careful aim. Hit the ship in the lead." The ship's mast looked like a gallows, and in his mind's eye, the old man saw his son's ashen face, the blood-soaked bandage on his neck, and his eye crying for revenge. His gun had followed the movement of the ship, while his hand moved away. His heart beat quicker.

No sooner had the signal been given than the gun let off a blinding flash. The bazooka shell rushed toward the target. As it was the strength of a thunderbolt, it exploded, shattered the ship, and engulfed in thick black smoke.

Other shells crashed, together with volleys of infantry weapons, amidst a tempest of red hot steel swarms, on the hot, infernal ship.

Amidst the explosions, one heard the screams of the terrified enemy, and the groans on the decks. The two remaining ships turned tail and fled.

Old Nam looked lovingly at the relic on his shirt sleeve. He whispered, "Son, you see, you were right. You were their crime. Don't ever leave me. I shall never see American ships. I shall never see so much ruin and sorrow along the banks of this river."

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ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

Military Operations

In late Oct. and early Nov., fighting continued in all parts of South Viet Nam. Most remarkable were the P.L.A.F. attacks on the night of Nov. 1 against an adverse cantonment at Ba Chiem (50km North east of Tay Ninh) and two Saigon troops battalions at Ben Cat (50km north-northwest of Saigon), the sinking of 4 enemy vessels on the Dong Tranh river (linking Saigon to the sea) and the blasting down of a 300-metre long steel bridge in Thu Dau Mot, 20km north of Saigon.

Continual P.L.A.F. shellings also were reported of military targets in the provincial capitals of Quang Tri, My Tho, Kontum, Vinh Long, Bien Hoa, Camau and Tay Ninh, and others positions in Northern Quang Nam, Dong Ha, Doc Mieu, and other places, causing losses among the adversaries.

IN THE VICINITY OF SAIGON

The P.L.A.F. operating in Tay Ninh made a surprise attack on a U.S. encampment at Ba Chiem (50km northeast of Tay Ninh) at dawn on Nov. 1. Right at the start, different columns of the P.L.A.F. dashed in, assaulted the U.S. C.P. and wiped it out. Other P.L.A.F. units chopped up the enemy formation and knocked out the defenders group after group. Within minutes, the assaulting forces wiped out 150 G.I.s, destroyed 31 tanks and 5 M.113 armoured troop carriers, and blew up 4 gun emplacements. On the morning of Nov. 1, Liberation anti-aircraft gunners brought down 3 choppers in the same area.

Gai Phong Press Agency further reported that in October guerrillas and regional troops in the same province engaged the enemy in 100 major and small battles, putting 500 U.S. and Saigon troops out of action, shot down 4 aircraft and destroying 12 military vehicles.

In the 5 days ending Oct. 25, regional troops and guerrillas intercepted puppet soldiers operating in various localities of Ben Cat and Ben Ninh districts, respectively 40km north-northwest and 115km north of Saigon, killing or wounding 300 of them. In a dramatic action against 2 puppet paratroop battalions (shuffled to 4 villages in Ben Cat district, the district regional armed forces put 100 enemy soldiers out of action. On Nov. 6, a 300-metre bridge spanning the Saigon river had two spans destroyed by the P.L.A.F.; heavy casualties among American and puppet guards.

In Gia Dinh and Long An (Northeast and Southeast of Saigon) between Oct. 15 and Oct. 21, regional troops and guerrillas of the districts of Cu Chi (Gia Dinh) and Hoa and Due Hae (Long An) put out of action 353 adverse troops including 150 G.I.s in shot down 2 helicopters and destroying 5 armoured cars.

In Bien Hoa (25km North of Saigon), the province's regional armed forces on Oct. 25 ambushed a U.S. convoy comprising 4 L.M.C. freighters on Dong Tranh river (25km Southeast of Saigon) sinking 3 and shooting the 4th ablaze. Two days earlier, Oct. 23, guerrillas using mines blew up a train loaded with troops and military goods on Route No. One, taking a heavy toll of adverse lives.

On the afternoon of Nov. 5, Liberation gunners scored direct hits at the U.S. military

cargoship "Jefferson" near the Nha Be oil tank farm, 10km South of Saigon. On Nov. 4 and Nov. 5, the Liberation fighters knocked down 3 U.S. choppers North and Northwest of Saigon's outer fringe.

In My Tho province, Mekong delta from the night of Oct. 31 to Nov. 1, Liberation artillerymen repeatedly pounded enemy positions in the provincial capital. The targets included the provincial Security Forces HQ, the puppet 7th Division's logistic camp and a base camp of the US 4th Infantry Division at

Binh Duc. The shelling touched off big fires, causing damage to many warehouses and many casualties.

IN CENTRAL TRUNG BO AND TAY NGUYEN

Light and moderate fighting was reported in Quang Nam, Binh Dinh, Kontum, and Lam Dong provinces.

In the 10 days ending Oct. 28, regional troops and guerrillas in Dien Ban and Duy Xuy districts (South of Da Nang) in Northern Quang Nam put 200 enemy troops out of action and shot down 2 aircraft.

In Binh Dinh, regional troops of Hoa Nhon district (South of Bong Son town) on Oct. 9 fought off puppet soldiers on raiding missions in 3 villages, killing or wounding 160 of the raiders (one company completely destroyed). On the same day, 7 enemy aircraft were brought down and 2 M.113's destroyed.

In Kontum and Lam Dong (Western Highlands) between Oct. 26 and Nov. 2, the P.L.A.F. and regional troops wiped out many enemies, shot

down 6 helicopters (Kontum) and destroyed 5 military vehicles (Lam Dong). On Nov. 5, the P.L.A.F. in Phuoc shot down another helicopter.

A PART from these actions, from Oct. 20 to Nov. 6, the P.L.A.F. mounted



Liberation fighters ambushing enemy craft on Ham Luong river.

Sniper's Corner

U.S. - PUPPET REGIME OR A RING OF ROBBERS

N areas of South Viet Nam still occupied by the Americans and their puppets, theft and robbery are of daily occurrences. Worse still, the very so-called "authorities" are thieves and robbers: officers and men of the "Republican Army" and American "freedom fighters." The Saigon press euphemistically refers to them as "khaki-clad bandits" and "foreigners." Whenever it reports about "foreigners snatching purses and robbing taxi-drivers," every reader knows for sure that the "foreigners" are none other than Thieu-Ky-Huung's American "allies."

Here is a story run by Tia Song (Spark) of September 8, 1968, under the title: "Foreigner snatches purse." On Sept. 5, Pham Thi Gan, a 20-year-old waitress in a restaurant, had just received her pay, 11,800 dong, which she put in her handbag. A foreigner was walking along the street. When she brought it to him, the man clutched at her purse and ran off. "Another report from the same issue says," At 4 p.m. on Sept. 5, Mrs. Nguyen Kim Sa, who lives at 231 Truong Minh Nguyen, Dinh Chieu street, when a Honda motorcycle carrying two khaki-clad men came up from behind her, the man on the pillion clung her bag and the motorcycle roared away.

The paper Tien (Forward) of August 9, 1968, reports: At 6.30 on the afternoon

of the 4th of August, four young men stepped into a restaurant at the corner of Cong-Hoa and Tran Hung Dao streets and ordered food and drinks. The bill amounted to 200 dong. But they ignored it and tried to just ignored it and tried to make off. The restaurant owner shouted for help... All four were subsequently found to be military men: Huynh Van Nha, Nguyen Van Tinh, Nguyen Huong and Ngo Minh Huyen Quang."

What about puppet officers? Here is a story in Tia Song of September 13, 1968: "Indeed we are in a period of upheaval... Anything can happen. Even a major attached to the Presidential Palace can turn out to be a thief! Major Kinh stole a Toyota car, put on it the license plate of his own jalopy, and sat at the wheel with a perfectly straight face. It was not because he was short of money, but simply because he wanted to live in style and thought whatever he did he could get away with it. A major, and on the staff of the Presidential Palace at that! Who would dare lay a finger on him!"

The above cases are but petty larcenies compared with the robberies perpetrated by the bigwig puppet regime, from "President," Vice President," and Prime Minister" downwards. The only difference

is that the press never dares to bring them to light. They are euphemistically called cases of "corruption," against which Tran Van Huong's "anti-corruption Committee" appears to be completely powerless. The Saigon paper Quyet Thien (Determination to Advance) of September 11 writes: "In our opinion, Premier Tran Van Huong and his administration should send the corruption dossiers straight away to court, and not worry about the names connected with them. The fact that he has preferred to send those dossiers to the President shows that he is seeking cover, knowing that

the reactions of powerful corrupt men could overthrow his Cabinet." Cong Luu, (Public opinion) another newspaper, remarks (August 4): "No head has been smashed so far in the anti-corruption drive, although Premier Huong's professed policy is to crush heads, not tails. In fact only the 'tails', i.e. small fry have been punished for petty graft, but the 'heads' are all alive and kicking."

Well, as the first casualties of the only effective anti-corruption campaign would be the big bosses of the establishment itself, to put teeth into it would simply be suicidal, wouldn't it?

A CHANCE IN A THOUSAND!

UPI reported that this year half of Saigon's yes-men have been allowed by the U.S. to make trips abroad allegedly to "de-pollute" world public opinion.

On the whole, world public opinion maintains that the "Government of the Republic of Saigon" is nothing more than "a delapidated plank," "a rotten corpse," a "scarcrow" for the U.S., a "pack of lazy, corrupt, debauched and even villainous rulers who lose faith in the future" and so on... Therefore, yes-men have been sent to "de-pollute" these views.

UPI complained that these hygienic airings had proved costly for the Americans. But for Saigoneses yes-men, it was the chance of a lifetime. Apart from the luxuries of

first-class hotels and dollar cash, they were free to indulge in smuggling.

For this reason, our representatives have been hotly contesting these "missions," using even abusive language to one another.

As disclosed by the paper "Con Ong," to clinch the dispute, the Saigon "House of Representatives" finally decided to resort to the lot. Lucky men would get the piece of cake and the devil take the hindmost.

The same paper, however, raised a question which gave cause to anxiety: With this method, it might happen that luck favoured some know-nothings and do-nothings, then how would they manage to "de-pollute" public opinion?

The short-story